

STORIES TOLD -- BY -- STAGE PEOPLE

SIR HENRY IRVING, whose stage career covers forty-eight years, has acquired many striking mannerisms during that time. One day when he was ill and rehearsing understudies to play his parts he chose a particular actor to play Richelieu.

At the end of the rehearsal Sir Henry called the histrion to him and said:

"Why did you deliver that last speech in such a curious manner, and why did you go off the stage so spasmodically?"

"It's the way you do it, Sir Henry."

And all the great tragedian said was:

"Good heavens!"

Sir Henry tells a story about J. L. Toole, the famous

comedian. On one occasion Toole lent

him a rather unreliable man a sovereign,

never expecting to see the money again.

To his amazement the man turned up

and paid the sovereign back with many

thanks. Some weeks after the same in-

dividual requested the loan of £5.

"No, no!" said Mr. Toole. "You de-

ceived me once. You won't get the

chance of doing it again."

James K. Hackett, who is playing

this season in "The Fortunes of the

King," is a pretty good business man

and is much more systematic than

most members of the dramatic profes-

sion. Owing to the amount of busi-

ness he has to transact on the road he

carries a desk with him, but it is a

desk made in the form of a trunk, this

being an idea of his wife, Miss Mary

Manning. Mr. Hackett lays out his

time with no little precision. Ordina-

rially in the morning he sleeps until

about 9 o'clock; then his secretary

and his valet go to his room, the first

to read to him the more important of

the dozen or twenty telegrams which

are invariably awaiting him and to

get his answers and the latter to

shave him as he dictates to his secre-

tary. Then comes five or ten min-

utes' exercise with dumbbells, pulley

weights and Indian clubs, followed by

a bath and brisk rub down. The wa-

ter he first uses is exceedingly hot and

tapers off to cold until, before he gets

out of it, it is as cold as can be drawn.

A simple breakfast is ready for him at

10 o'clock, and then he spends an hour

with his secretary over his mail. The

next hour of the day is set aside for

special appointments.

After luncheon business and rehears-

als usually engage his attention. At

5 o'clock he dines, and, although Mr.

Hackett is very fond of society and is

a much sought after guest, he is usual-

ly forced to dine with some one with

whom he can discuss imperative busi-

ness. Dinner over, it is time for him

to start for the theater. After the the-

ater he either escorts his mother to

supper or takes her home and then

joins in a business discussion which

may last from fifteen minutes to a half

dozen hours.

Lawrence D'Orsay has a reputation

for absentmindedness. That it is de-

served was proved one day on a New

York elevated train. The actor was

riding downtown on his way to appear

in a matinee performance. As he was

gazing abstractedly out of the window

two young women sitting across the car

kept up a lively flow of conversa-

tion.

"And have you heard from Sarah?"

asked one of them.

After a pause, in the midst of his

daydream that one of his eyes in "The

Bar of Bawcock" was "And have you

heard from Sarah?" straightened up

in his seat and said:

"Aw, yes; I have a telegram from Sa-

rah. Sarah's coming."

Addressed the other passengers, espe-

cially the two young women, stared at

him curiously.

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12 prs Queen Quality, light sole, a \$3 Shoe for.....\$1.50
4 prs Queen Quality heavy sole high top.....\$2.25
19 prs Shoes that sold from \$2.50 to \$3.50, narrow lasts.....\$1.00

5 prs Shoes that sold from \$1.50 to \$2.00.....50c
11 prs Shoes that sold from \$2.50 to \$3.00, light soles.....1.50
10 prs Old Ladies' Bals. \$1.50 kind.....98c

Children's Shoes.

11 prs Maloney fine Shoes, sizes 6 to 8, were \$1 to \$1.25.....50c
7 prs Maloney fine Shoes, sizes 8 1/2 to 11, were \$1.50.....98c
23 prs Maloney fine Shoes, sizes 11 to 2, were \$2 and \$2.25.....\$1.25
44 prs Misses calf and box calf Shoes, sizes 11 1/2 to 2, were \$1.25 to \$1.50, now.....89c

9 prs Misses Kid Shoes, sizes 13 to 13 1/2 were \$1.25.....89c
50 prs Child's Kid Shoes, button, sizes 5 to 8, were 60c.....39c
24 prs Infant's Kid Shoes, button, sizes 1 to 3 1/2, were 50c.....25c
10 prs Child's red kid Shoes, 8 1/2 to 11 were \$1.00.....50c

Men's Shoes.

40 prs Walk-Over, Vici and Box Calf, \$3.50 Shoes.....\$2.50
20 prs Helmen Bettmann \$3.00 Shoes.....2.00

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Every garment in our house is marked in plain figures, so it is very simple to know just what you are getting. There is absolutely no colored suit reserved in our low price offer.

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This includes our \$17.50, \$18.00 and \$20.00 H. S. & M. and Strouse Bros. High Art Suits.

Choice of any Colored \$12.50 Suit.....\$9.98
Choice of any Colored \$10.00 Suit.....\$7.98
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MEN'S GRAY MIXED, EXTRA HEAVY RIBBED, FLEECE UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, OUR 50c QUALITY, ONE CASE TO CLOSE AT 28c A GARMENT.

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THE BIG STORE

MADESONVILLE, KY.

News for the Farmer

EARLINGTON CITY MARKET.

Corrected Weekly By W. C. McLeod.

Corn, per bushel, 50c.
Meal, per bushel, 80c.
Wheat, per bushel, \$1.20.
Potatoes, sweet, per bushel, \$1.00.
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel, 80c.
Sorghum Molasses, per gallon, 50c.
Onions, per bushel, \$1.25.
Hams, country, 12 1/2c.
Shoulders, 8c.
Sides, 8c.
Lard, 8 1/2c, 10c, 12 1/2c.
Honey, per pound, 12 1/2c.
Butter, good country, 25c.
Oats, per bushel, 45c.
Timothy Hay, per ton, \$12.00.
Clover Seed, \$7.00.
Hogs, \$4.00.
Sheep and Lambs, \$3.00 and \$3.40.
Cattle, \$2.00 and \$2.50.
Calves, \$3.00 and \$5.00.
New Feathers, per pound, 50c.
Beeswax, per pound, 20c.
Green Hides, salted, No. 1, 10c.
Green Hides, unsalted, 8c.
Lambskins, 35c and 40c.
Tub washed Wool, 30c.
Greased Wool, 20c.
Light Burry Wool, 18c and 19c.
Heavy Burry wool, 14 to 18c.
Eggs, per doz., 25c.
Chickens, frying size, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per doz.
Hens, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per doz.
Turkey, 12 1/2c.

Trees Alongside of Roads.

Not only should brush and weeds be removed from the roadside, but grass should be sown, trees planted, and a side path or walk, be prepared for the use of pedestrians, especially women and children, going to and coming from church, school, and places of business and amusement. Country roads can be made far more useful and attractive than they usually are, and this may be secured by the expenditure of only a small amount of labor and money. Although such improvements are not necessary, they make the surroundings attractive and inviting and add to the value of property and the pleasure of the traveler.

Make the Farmer Poor.

It is enforced idleness that makes farmers poor, and no farmer need be idle a day on account of bad weather or wet fields if only his roads are good. On a good road there is always paying work of some kind, and wet weather is just the time to go on the road. The French farmer never loses a good day in his fields, for he can do all his marketing in rainy times. Every farmer and farmer's boy not at school and every farm hand and team could earn a full day's wages every day in the year, rain or shine.

Methods of the Bee.

The wax in the combs is not gathered by the bees and carried on their legs as many people imagine, but is produced by the bees gorging themselves with honey, after which they cluster in the hive for some twelve to twenty hours. At the expiration of that time the wax appears between the segments on the under side of the abdomen in a form much resembling small fish scales. The builders remove this substance and use it as comb material. Bee bread, or pollen, is carried by the bees on their legs and is used as food for the young ones. Propolis is carried in the same manner and is used to seal up all crevices in the hive. It becomes very hard when cold.

It is not advisable to keep the ground bare of vegetable matter. Cover it with stable manure or with a cover crop that will die with the coming of frost.—Farmers' World.

Good country roads are not only the life of the country they traverse, but they mean the very life and progress of the town or city into which their center. The poorest man in such town or city, as well as the richest, is proportionately concerned and interested in the good condition of the roads leading into it.

Dairy Notes.

If the butter is mottled work it a little after salting.

If the butter is too soft feed the cow some potatoes.

Stringy milk can be cured by keeping the cows clean.

Wash all the milk vessels with cold water before scalding.

Whitewashed stables mean fewer flies and more milk.

Crosses are usually better for the farmers than pure breeds.

Whenever possible test the cow's milk before buying her.

A cow that tests below three per cent. is not worth keeping.

Cows and horses should not be allowed in the same pasture.

You waste 25 per cent. of your butter in summer by not using a separator.

Adding hot water to cream while churning is the worst of all practices.

If the butter takes too long to come add one or two fresh cows to the dairy.

Warm milk from the cow does not absorb odors. While cooling keep it in a pure atmosphere.

Pair the animals of such families as give much and rich milk, so the progeny will produce much and rich milk.

Many dairymen like an ounce of salt to the pound of butter.

Do not wet your hands when milking; if you do you flavor the milk.

The Government Crop Reporter says of the Clarksville and Hopkinsville tobacco district: The average farm price on December 1 for the crop of this district is estimated at 78c per pound. Prices so far have been from 25 to 30 per cent. higher than those received for similar grades at this time last year. On account of the dry weather not more than 7 per cent. of the crop had been marketed up to December 20. The average quality of the cured leaf is thought to be superior to the 1903 crop.

Kentucky in the Lead.

Kentucky continues to lead all the states in the union in the size of its tobacco crop. Figures given out by the agricultural department show that the production in the old commonwealth in 1904 was 229,417,000 pounds, out of a total of 660,460,000 pounds for the United States.

This is nearly two and one-half times the crop raised in North Carolina, which stands second on the list. The average price of the Kentucky product was 6.4 cents per pound, making the total value of the entire crop \$14,682,000.

Improving the Farm.

The farm should be well fenced and divided into lots of 50 acres or less for a rotation of crops, says Farm and Home. Sow peas and German clover for a green-fallow to add humus to the soil. All grain, hay and roughage of all kinds should be fed on the farm and sold in the way of pork and beef, therefore add to the fertility of the land.

Water for Cows.

Water for cows should always be warmed during cold weather. This is particularly necessary when ice forms in the troughs, but it also pays during the sharp weather of late spring and early winter. Cows prefer warm to ice water.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Save Your Straw.

The old wasteful habit of burning all the straw on the farm is still followed on those farms that do not have a good deal of stock. Even where it is possible to utilize the straw by hauling it to the barnyard it is still burned, because the owner does not figure out that the fertility in the straw is worth hauling the straw to the barnyard for. He says that anyway the ash is left and there is some fertility in that. Taking all in all he is under the impression that he is getting about as much out of his straw by burning it as in any other way, unless he can sell it or feed it to stock.

But all investigations go to show that humus plays a much larger part in the matter of soil value than we thought. Every pound of straw should be brought back onto the land in some form. A number of cattle will trample up a good deal of it if it is thrown into the barnyard from time to time. This would be especially the case with some barnyards we have seen and it would at the same time greatly improve the condition of the barnyards.

Get the straw and the manure mixed together in the shortest possible time. When the straw is mixed with the manure it is surprising how quickly it will go to pieces, says the Farmers' Review. One farmer has a barnyard that does not cover more than half an acre, yet into that every year he puts the cornstalks from 40 acres of land. The stalks become quickly pulverized under the feet of the farm animals and in the course of months one falls to recognize in the manure any cornstalks.

Of course this means work, but it means also the keeping up of the producing capacity of the land. It also means the keeping up of the ability of the land to resist drouth. Get the straw into the manure and then get the manure into the field as quickly as possible after it is fit to go there.